2 1.

Business Notices.

Perfect-Fitting COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS the latest style, made in the best manner at a real tree. in the latest style, made in the best manner, at a great savin of rent and other expenses. Grouds P. Fox, Tailor and Im-porter, owner of the Store, House and Lot, No. 47 Amity-st, near Broadway.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.-AUCTION SALE.-Wines, Branders, &c., in Bond, to be sold at Auction by Ornard & Betts, corner of Wail and Front-sts., on Thursday July 16, at 11 o'clock a. m.

REMOVAL .- CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, late

Wm H. Cary & Co., have removed to their new store Nos. and 107 Chambers at., and 29 and 91 Reade-st. CLOTHING AT WHOLESAEE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready made Clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing.

DAVID J. & Groonge J. Levy.

Dav. B. Warrenest., New York.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS.

CARTRELL'S CHILDREN'S SHORS.
CANTRELL'S GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHORS.
CANTRELL'S INW STOR. NO 813 Bronzway.
CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Store. No. 813 Broadway.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER.

Just the thing for the present "heated term." It will keep Ice all day.

106 for sale at the Cost Price.

Also, Silver plated Casters, six out bottles. \$4 75; Silver-plated Cake Baskers \$5.50; Silver-plated Tera Sers six places, \$29; Silver-plated Tera Seross, the dozen, \$4 75; Silver-plated Tera Seross, the dozen, \$1.50; Silver-plated Tera Seross, \$1.50; Si

FINE CUTLERY.—The Subscribers' Assortment embraces every style of Prin, Pocket, Desk, and Sporting Knife, with a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

LADIES, before you go into the country, be sure to take a good supply of Gatter Boots and Shors. You can get Ladies', Misser, Boys', Youtha' and Children's Boots and Shoes, India Rubbera, &c. of all the various styles, better in quality and as low in price as one be had in New York, at J. B. Miller & Go's. No. 134 Causiest.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If you want to buy China, Glass Gas Fixtures, or Silverplayed Ware, go to Dailey & Co's. Nos. 651 and 651 Broadway, between Bouston and Bleecker siz.

White Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, \$-16. White Tea Sets, 44
pieces, \$1.75; White Tollet Sets, \$1; Cut-glass Goblets, thedozen, \$1.75; Cut-glass Wines the dozen, 75 cents; colved
Bohemian Finger Bowls the doxen, \$1.80; colored Bohemian
Desarters, the pair, \$3.10; three fight Gas Chandellers, \$7;
Hall Lights, \$5; Bedroom Folding Brackets 75 cents.

SUMMER FRUITS-FRESH IN WINTER! SUMMER FRUITS—FRESH IN WINTER!
This great insury can be enjoyed by the use of ARTHUR'S celebrated Air-Tight Cass and Jons. Having them in Tin, white and yellow Stone-Ware, and also it Glass, I can offer the greatest variety to be found in the market, enabling buyers to select of such material as they may think best slapted to the purpose. The glass and stone-ware Jars are perfect gens, and give universal estimation.

E. P. Torany.
Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers,
No. 6 Platt st., New York.
Also, Manufacturer of Masser's celebrated Five-Minute Ice-Gressur Freezers.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & Co. have removed their SEWING MACHINE business to their new white marble front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st. In touying such as article as a Sewing Machine, the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S MACHINES always get what they wan and use them with satisfaction and profit, while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, exaction and loss.

I. M. BINGER & Co., No. 453 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER!

INJUNCTION! INJUNCTION!

Two mode kinds of Sewing Machines under Injunction.
On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United
States for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits
in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to
the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue, prohibiting
the sale or use of the Hunn & Webster Machine, for violating five patents. Also the Esseny, Hougarous & Co. Machine
for infining two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines, can have no reason for complaint when
they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES - The most Portable, and at he; same time the most Complete and Ele-gant atticle now manufactured, having every requisite for the Tollet, and as a Traveling Companion invaloable. For sale by J. & S. Saunders, Store only at No. 7 sator flows.

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other Fruit or Vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SFRATT's PATENT GASS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puffing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving attempting the Cans. Wells & Pacvost, Proprietors, — No. 215 Front-st (near Beckman-st.), New-York. WIGS!-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S

Wiss and Topers have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrased all over the world far their gracoful beauty case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and bestors in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his tamous DVZ. Sold at BATCHELOR'S No. 233 Broadway. REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss

REMOVAL.—MAISSI & C.O. S RAPIGA CHIE I I SO Office of No. 24 Maiden lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vessey at., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Einstie Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most ap-proved patterns skillfully applied, Private application rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

this day removed to their New Warehouse, corner of Broad-way and Pearlish. New-York, July 1, 1657 REMOVAL.-BOWEE, MCNAMEE & Co. have

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is astonishing the public and the faculty, not only in this country, but throughout the world by the most rapid curse of Hourseness, Sore Threat, Bronchitis and Asthura ever placed on record. Warm water formentations should precede and brisk friction accompany the application.

I will present a box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respecta-ble patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum old Ulcore, Scrofula and Burns, unsurpassed. S. B. Satta, Electro Magnetist, 77 Canal-st., between Breadway and Church.

CATARRH.-Dr. C. HOWARD MARSHALL, the famous Lung Physician, has just discovered a cure for Catarria, which has never failed in three thousand cases. Office, St. Richolas Hetel, room No. 248. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Consultation free.

New York Daily Cribane

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What eyer is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

By the America, at Halifax yesterday, we have dates from Liverpool to the 4th instant. A snyopsis of the news is given in another column.

As will be seen by our market reports, there was a very greatly increased supply of cattle in market. by conrtesy called beeves; and, notwithstanding some pretty cute management to keep up prices, there was a decline of one cent a pound, which, for the sake of the suffering beef-caters of our city, we hope may not prove illusory. The price is not yet so low that the producers should be alarmed, or complain of "bard times." All the best stock sold at prices equivalent to 11@12c, for the beef.

Reflection has taught the rioters of the Seven teenth Ward that violent demonstrations against the law is sure to be attended with injury to them selves. After the meeting of the night previous the majority of those who had lately been ranged in open hostilities against the authorities, quietly returned to their bomes, and yesterday the Ward presented the appearance of peace and tranquillity The Police were on duty yesterday, unmolested by the people, and, so far as we could perceive, there was no reason to apprehend any further outbreak.

The Councilmen adjourned for the month last right. A strong effort was made to violate the Charter and establish a nice place for a political favorite, but the opposition made a spirited fight, and succeeded in putting the matter over until August. The Dead Rabbits of the majority were so hard pressed to answer the argumente and meet the parliamentary practice of the opposition, that they finally got mad and applied the gag of the previous question. The President indulged in some strange vagaries, such as Leing his temper, ordering a member under arrest, and voting for the gag. It is a trying and thankless position to preside over such a geng of uncouth, ill-behaved illiterate, and sometimes drunken representatives, and it is no wonder that a gentleman loses his patience; but design. A pair of griffins were not had substitutes when impatience degenerates into spite and perse- for coach-horses in the eyes of the medieval ro- provements, the gases generated by the combus-

cution, it deserves to be rebuked. However, we shall have no more of it until August; would it were until January.

It was not for nothing that Fernando Wood brought the city to the verge of civil war in order to obtain control of the Street Department. How great the each contribution toward the expenses of his general struggle for reelection, derived from the person he assumed to appoint, we do not conjecture; but it is certain that parties who were outbid made bandsome offers But it was not alone in this direct manner that Mr. Wood had a personal advantage in view. He desired to establish some of his intimate friends, pals we believe the professional term is, in the rich pastures of the Department. We propose to illustrate this point by two examples.

Mr. Devlin, acting in obedience to Mr. Wood, has just appointed Mr. Geo. H. E. Lynch to the office of Contract Clerk, one of the most important in the Street Department. Mr. Lynch is no new man. He has beid public office before. He was Clerk of the Superior Court from May, 1853, to July, 1855. While holding that situation, he appropriated to his own use sums amounting to not far from \$12,000, belonging to various suitors and deposited with him by orders of the Court. Lynch, being unable to pay over this money when called for by its owners, was sued by some of them. One of these actions-The People, on the relation of Flora Joel and others, agt. Geo. H. E. Lynchwas fought through all the Courts, until judgment was finally rendered for the plaintiffs for the sum of \$2 520 51. In January last, on his examination as a judgment debtor in this suit. Lynch admitted the receipt of the money, and answered to one of the interrogatories propounded. We quote:

"That the money has been spent; that he cannot state to whom the same has been paid or loaned; that he has no papers, memoranda, notes in hand or securities of its disposition, or for it or any part or portion thereof: it was spent for different purposes—family expenses, living; that he cannot recollect the particular objects or purposes for which the same was expensed; that there is none of said money now due to the examinant from any person or persons."

In the other sont—The People on the relation of

In the other suit-The People, on the relation of Lewis S. Levy and others, agt. George H. E. Lynch, in which judgment was recovered against him for \$4.627 70-Lynch was rather more specific in his answers. He says:

"That the money has been spent by this examinant; that he cannot state to whom the same has been paid, or any part or portion thereof; that he has no notes, memoranda, checks or other securities arising therefrom, or any part thereof, or which can show when or where the same was paid or expended, or for what purpose; that the same was a part loaned to a friend and by him paid back in small sums to examinant, and by him spaid serveived; that a portion thereof has by him spent as received; that a portion thereof has been paid in small sums for election purposes, but the particular persons to whom paid he cannot state."

The Court being satisfied that Lynch was unable to pay the amount of the judgments in these cases, and that a longer imprisonment would not benefit the creditors and would only punish his family, discharged him from attachment. An attempt is making to bring the burden of the loss upon the depositor of the larger sum mentioned, and one of the Judges of the Superior Court, Judge Hoffman, we believe, has decided that he is liable, an appeal from which decision is now pending. In the other case, Flora Joel, who held the money as a trust fund, has petitioned the Common Council to reimburse her from the City Treasury, inasmuch as Lynch had not given or been required to give security to which she could look, and as he was a city officer when he committed the embezzlement. The other parties aggrieved, in despair of success, have not commenced proceedings against this public swindter. His course as Clerk of the Superior Court recommended Lynch to Mr. Nathaniel Selah, who appointed him to an office connected with the Department of Repairs and Supplies. He is now, if Mr. Wood's man is legally Street Commissioner, Contract Clerk-a post which affords a wider field for the exercise of his peculiar talents than any other in the Street Department.

Our second illustration is no less a person than Mr. Berjamin P. Fairchild, whom Mr. Wood has caused to be appointed to the office of Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies under Mr. Devlin. Mr. Fairchild has long sustained pretty intimate relations with the Model Mayor. He was one of the grantees of the proposed line of stages through Lexington avenue, invented by that virtuous magistrate, and which Mr. Fairchild expected to sell out for at least \$10,000. Some time ago a respectable legal gentleman of this city had procured the passage through both Boards of the Common Council of an ordinance allowing him to complete the purchase of certain lets upon the Central Park, on which a part of the purchase money had been paid and forfeited. Several days after the passage of the ordinance it was suggested to the party interested that it might be vetoed, and that it would be proper to see the Mayor. An interview took place, when the Mayor caused the lots to be pointed out to him on the map, and then remarked to the applicant that the bargain would be a good one, and that he would make a good deal of money by it. The conversation closed, however, without any assurance that the ordinance would receive the Mayor's approval. But on the ninth day, or one day before the term of the Mayor's power over the ordinance would expire, a gentleman, giving his name as Mr. Benjamin P. Fairchild, waited on the party interested, and proposed that for a consideration to be paid to him (Fairchild) the ordinance should receive Mr. Wood's signature. This propossl was naturally received with surprise, and the interview ended with a suggestion from Mr. Fairchild that inquiries should be made about the City Hall touching his character, and his ability to consummate such an arrangement. These inquiries were made, and the result of all was an agreement that Mr. Fairchild should have a certain proportion of the profits to be made upon the lots, in consideration of the Mayor's signature. Hereupon, on the last day, instead of the expected veto, the Mayor's approval was given to the ordinance, and Mr. Fairchild received twenty five hundred dollars in cash, as a compensation to him, in consequence of that approval, this sum being paid to him at once in lieu of the contingent interest in the profits

before agreed upon. -We make no other comments on these facts than that these are Mr. Wood's special friends, and that putting such persons into positions where they can pursue their shameful trade with even greater security and with even richer booty, is called sustaining the municipal rights of New-

People talk about this being a matter-of-fact age. In some sense we suppose it is so, and yet was there ever an age in which the dreams of romance were so marvelously fulfilled? It was thought much in the old time for an enchantress like Medea to order a pair of dragons to be put to and then to mount ter chariot and post away over land and sea to her

mancers, and the hippogriff was a very tolerable "saddle beast," as the horse suctioneers say, and made very good time through the air when bestrode by Rogero or Astolpho. But all these legends did but typify what prophets and kings like Euripides and Ariosto desired to see, but died without the sight, and which is all vulgar commonplace to us. For if we wish to transport ourselves from one end of the continent to the other, we have nothing to de but to put ourselves into a magic car, to which an enchanted horse is harnessed, more strangely wonderful than dragon or griffin, though breathing fire and smoke like them, which whisks us away through the air with an utter scorn of the obstacles of time and space, of rivers or of mountains, and sets us down at our journey's end, for all the world as if it had done nething out of the common course. And we are so used to this miracle of every day that we scarcely stop to think what an astonishment it really is.

The modern dragon, however, which we have tamed and broken to draw our chariots for us, resembles its ill-reputed prototype of former times in another particular beside those of flying through the air and breathing fire and smoke. It has, like that ill-regulated monster, a prodigious appetite, and consumes very great quantities of food. Fortunately, it does not devour men and flocks (though it occasionally kills and maims them in its savage sport), but is strictly Vegetarian in its dietetic babits. It is not true of our dragon, as it was of the Dragon of Wantley, that

"Houses and Churches
Were to him but geese and turkeys;"

but groves and forests he devours up with eager and indiscriminate hunger. A tall pine, "fit for "the mast of some huge admiral," is but a breakfast to him, and Birnam Wood would be crunched up and swallowed in the course of half a dozen dinners. The devastation which the maw of these hungry though useful monsters is making among our woods and forests, the way in which they are laying bare the hill-sides and banishing shade from the face of the earth, has a wakened very reasonable concern for the consequences. The marketing for one of them cannot be done at anything like the figure of former times, which circumstance, by increasing the cost of his keep, necessarily makes his labor more expensive and less extensively useful-beside the fearful looking for of the time when he may give up his fiery ghost from mere inanition and the lack of food, and reduce us to the ancient slowness of mere steeds of flesh and blood.

Happily, however, there is a resource to which we may recur, and will, as soon as necessity drives us to it, as she is now doing with inexorable urgency. After the fiery dragon has browsed his fill upon our forest pines, and cropped them down level with the earth, there yet remain stored away in her recesses inexhaustible quantities of yegetable food, grasses and ferns, and trees already cooked by fires which went out millions of years ago, easy of mastication and digestion, and of power to recruit his strength and plume afresh the wings of flame on which he flies upon his path. To dismount from our allegory before it gets as "headstrong" as those Mrs. Malaprop tells us are to be found "on the banks of the Nile," and throws us over its head, we would say in plain pedestrian prose, that the crisis in our locomotive affairs is at band when some substitute is to be provided for the fuel no w furnished to our railways by the dwindling forests, the scarcity and the price of which are already felt in the growing rates of traveling, that prime necessary of life to all free and independent Americans. It is fast growing out of the estegory of relative economies, and taking to itself the stern form and pressure of inexorable necessity, this question of what is to breathe life and speed into our locomotives when the forests fail us. And it is happily a question of no difficult solution, and one to which the enterprise and inventive genius of our countrymen have been industriously, and, so far as can be judged of by experiments under unfavorable conditions successfully applied.

Wood being the cheapest kind of fael twenty-five years ago when our railways first began to stretch their arms across the continent, the locomotives have, almost without exception, been adapted to that agent of combustion. But as it becomes scarce and dear in the insufficient proportion the growth of the forests bears to the swift demands of locomotion, some other combustible must be provided to take its place. Coal, of course, presents itself, with not so much a request as a demand to be taken into our service, and, equally of course, it will compel us to employ its agency as soon as it can prove that it is the cheaper and better servant. Corporations are, to a proverb, slow to move in the direction of innovation on established habits, and, perhaps, it is owing to the circumstance that our iron pathways are under the control of those law-created entities which have no bodies to be kicked and no souls to be d-d, that the comparative merits of wood and coal have not been thoroughly tested and ascertained long ago. But the matter has been recently taken up in good earnest, and a day very soon to arrive will see a locomo tive, built expressly to try the economy and energy of coal as compared with wood, according to what seems to be the truest principles of science. actually running the race for the prize of combined speed and cheapness. It is building at the Boston Locomotive Works for the Providence and Fall River Railway Companies, and the higher bidder of the two is to be its possessor, should the success of the engine be such as it is confidently expected

The extravagance which has grown out of the plenty which has blessed this country, and which is so observable in our wasteful use of food, drink and fuel, has also marked the measure in which the rations of the iron horse are meted out. The greatest care has been taken to get the greatest possible amount of work out of him, while the equally important consideration of the smallest possible amount of provender on which he will do that work, has been almost totally neglected. As the ratio of population to production, by increasing the price of the necessaries of life, is compelling us to more rigid rules of domestic economy, so the increasing prices of the necessaries of locomotive life are compelling new schemes of thrift in that direction. The point being conceded, which we presume no one will dispute, that wood must give place to coal on our Railways sconer or later, it is surely only a wise forecast which begins before absolu'e want compels to see whether this last may not be profitably adopted at once, if so, in what most profitable way. The locomotive now nearly completed at the Boston works is distinguished from its predecessors, as we understand it, by the incorporation into it of the adjustment invented and patented by Mr. Henry F. Baker, and known as the "Baker Improvement," and of an ancillary invention of Mr. Jonathan Amory, the agent of the Company which holds the Baker patent. By the first of these imtion of the coal, instead of being suffered to escape at once through the flues, are seized in transitu and made to do manifold service by being sent through certain curved bridges, the effect of which on the gaseous current is greatly to increase the power of the combustion. By the last, a current of heated air is introduced at the curves behind the ignition, so as to make the improvement of Mr. Baker peculiarly applicable to coal-burning locomotives.

The engine now building, and nearly completed, of which we have spoken, can hardly be regarded as an experiment. It is only the combination of these improvements in a locomotive expressly built to receive them under proper conditions, after they had been satisfactorily tested under very unfavorable circumstances. The Baker Improvement was first applied a year or two ago to an old condemned engine on the Lowell and Worcester Railway, as experiments in medicine used to be tried on criminals left for execution-a kind of experimentum in corpore vili. With all the disadvantages incident to such a trial, it was estimated that the saving of fuel was about 40 per cent over the old wood furnaces. A second experiment was made under better auspices upon the Boston and Worcester Railway with a better engine, built of course for wood, but with these improvements intro-duced as well as could be done under the circumstances. More than twenty trips were made with this imperfect machine, with coal superior in quality to what would be used were it employed as a regular working locomotive. The trial was regarded as signally successful, and the result was stated by Mr. Hale, a most cautious though experienced authority, in The Boston Daily Advertiser, as indicating an economy in fuel of about 62 per cent over the old wood furnaces. According to the analysis of The Advertiser, the average cost for wood of running freight trains, in 1855, was about 41 cents, while the average cost of coal on these experimental trips with coal used with these improvements, was but about 15 cents a mile! Such a result as this, one would think, must settle the question, even if the new engine should effect no greater saving than was made by this imperfect application of its principles. But it is reasonable to expect that it will effect a still more material percentage of saving. In which case a locomotive revolution must be at hand.

The object aimed at in these adjustments of Mr. Baker and Mr. Amory is to approximate to the solution of the problem-how much work a pound of coal can be made to do. By the consumption of the gases and the smoke which results from the successful application of these improvements, the comfort of traveling is as materially promoted as are the profits of the shareholders. The smoke and soot nuisance which is the bane of Summer railway traveling, here finds its proper antidote. The principles of the curve and of the hot-air feed are applicable as well to stationary steam-engines as to locomotives, and they have been fully tested and profitably adopted in this country and in England. In England the curves were applied, under Mr. Amory's direction, to the East London Water Works; and after a fair trial, Mr. Wicksteed, the Engineer of the Works, admitted that they would effect a saving of from 30 to 40 per cent over ordinary furnaces, and this report of Mr. Wicksteed was adopted by the Board of Admiralty. As near as we can understand the matter, those improvements in the structure of locomotives, and the consequent substitution of coal for wood, which must follow, if the economy be anything like that indicated by these experiments, are destined to work great and beneficial changes in all the relations of railway life. They should make traveling cheaper, and at the same time increase the profits of the shareholders. Whatever tends to bring peace out of the natural warfare between the buyer and the seller of swift locomotion-which shall reconcile the ancient grudge between ticket-buyers and dividend-receivers—is good, only good, and that continually. We trust that we shall soon have to announce the squaring of this circle, the discovery of this longitude, the dawning of this Golden Age upon the Iron world in which Directors, and Shareholders, and Travelers, live and move and have their

William Walker, although a notorious offender against the laws of the United States, is permitted unmolested to perambulate the country, making lying speeches, the only possible object of which must be to provoke renewed crimes and to lead the credulous into fresh misfortunes. At the latest accounts, this malefactor was heading for New-Orleans, with an eye, it is said, to the resumption of his bandit business. At Nashville he made a speech containing the usual number of falsehoods and the usual quantity of inconsistent nonsense. Of course, with the gratitude commonly exhibited by such worthies, he abused the benefactor who saved him from hemp and the hangman; lauded his own military skill, to which he seemed to think that foreign nations and future ages would do justice; and belabored the poor devils who, in running from his ranks, escaped from tyranny, starvation, disease and final death. But there is small need of analysis. Walker's speeches are all alike, and he who has read one has read all this hero ever has made or ever will make. They all begin with the exploded falsehood that he went to Nicaragua because he was sent for, and they all end with the hint of his intention of going back again, whether sent for or not. The hermaphrodite nationality of Mr. William

Walker was very apparent in this Nashville outpouring. He is a kind of double citizen. Like Derdemona, he owes "a divided duty." He is balf a Nicaraguan and balf a citizen of the United States. He shifts his allegiance with as much nonchalance as he would shift his coat, and not seldom he performs this wondrous feat again and again in the course of a single speech. In the very one now before us, he dwells upon the fact that he had been adopted by Nicaragua, and had virtually become its citizen," and he asks if "he was to " basely skulk from a country which had thus hon-"ored him." Then, nimbly skipping upon his other horse, he declares that he could not be so false to his other country-the United States-and to American principles. He went to Nicaragua to assist in establishing it as an independent State, and at the same time to assist in annexing it to the United States. Now, it may be very convenient for this sgile marauder to indulge in these changes, just as piratical craft carry the ensigns of all na tions, and hoist that which will secure immediate safety. But as bonest cruisers do not much respect this variety of bunting, so we think it is high time for the Government of this country to call upon this sweet William to define his position and to stick to the definition. There are such things as the laws of nations, and gentlemen whose amor patrice is so unbounded that they are not content with one country are usually regarded by those laws as belonging to no country at all. Such vaulting ambition is pretty sure to overleap itself, and to end uapleasantly for the vaulter. In the Nashville speech, Walker distinctly de-

clared that "his friends did not consider the war euded." He asserted that hostilities must be resumed, and the blood of martyred Americans avenged. He invoked the sympathy of his hearers in behalf of his adopted country. What Walker means by sympathy is "material aid." He wants men, money, arms, gunpowder and bullets, and any sympathizer who does not contribute these will be regarded by him with very slight affection. Pray, why, we ask, should this Nicaraguan recruiting officer be permitted to go about stirring up our citizens to levy war upon the States of Central America? For a less offense we sent the English Minister and Consuls back to their masters, and there is no reason why Walker should not be put into the Penitentiary, instead of having the aid of our guns to extricate him whenever he has got into a tight place. It does not make a particle of difference whether we consider him as a Nicaraguan or as a citizen of the United States. Whether the one or the other, he is equally guilty. Why will our Government permit this anomalous condition of affairs? Must it always be necessary to wait until the pirates are mustered into service before we act, as if there could be no treason of the tengue? In compassion for the tools and fools of fillibusteriam, pray let the ringleaders be more promptly dealt with !

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15, 1857. The congress of Tehuantepec speculators broke up on Monday and dispersed. It was attended by Senator Benjamin, Emille La Sere, President of the Tehuantepec Company, Mr. Hargous and Mr. Garay. They compromised by agreeing to fleece the United States Treasury through the Mexican Treaty of all they had expected to make out of one another. Col. Sloo is "floored by that ere bloody Frenchman," and will get nothing. Mr. Benjamin goes immediately to Mexico as bearer of dispatches to Mr. Forsyth, and agent of the Company.

On further inquiry we learn that no positive instructions are sent for the acquisition of the Tehauntepec route. The interests of the grantees being combined, this Government informs Mexico that they must be protected as a matter of contract. The Cabinet is engaged on the Consular appoint-

ments. It is understood that George Plitt, Clerk of the United States District Court for Pennsylvania, is named for Marshal of the District of Cotumbia. Meade is agreed on as Minister to Brazil. Gov. Wise has renewed his alliance with Mr. Buchanan's Administration, whose patronage will

aid him in the Senatorial canvass against Hunter. Charles Eames, Minister to Venezuela, arrived

to-night. He left Caracas June 13.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 15, 1837.

According to dispatches received at the Navy Department, from Aspinwall, the Saratoga was ordered to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 20th, and the Cyane sailed about the 5th inst., for Boston.

Capt. Montgomery, of the Roanoko, says that unless some provision be made for the transportation of the sick of Walker's men on board that vessel he shall be compelled to proceed to the Belize, in order, if possible, to land them at New-Orleans.

The well men from the Northern States will be sent home in the bark Release.

Lieut. Col. Belton has been promoted to a Colonel, vice Walback deceased, and Major Chas. S. Merchant to a Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Belton.

Major Gouvernear Morris is to be a Lieutenant-Colonel vice Balton.

Major, in place of Morris. Calvin G. Hallenbush of Pennsylvania and Robert Bartholomew of Maryland have been appointed Assistant Surgeons in the army.

The Cadets just graduated with the brevet of Second Lieutenants have been assigned their rank in the army, and ordered to join their respective companies without delay.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Boston, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

The annual commencement at Harvard College today attracted a large attendance, and the customary exercises were quite equal to those of former exhibitions. The National Lancers performed escort duty.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present was Lord Napier, the British Minister.

The following honorary degrees were conferred.

Doctor of Laws—Jacob Bragelow, M. D., of Boston; the Hen. Franklin Dexter of Beverly, Thomas Natick, rsa, of Washingtou, D. C., and John Fries Frazer, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Ralph Sanger of Dover; the Rev. Wm. Seymour Tyler, Professor of Greek Literature in Amherst College; the Rev. Rollin Heber Neale of Boston; the Rev. Oliver Stearns, President of the Theological School at Meadville, Pa., and the Rev. Geo. Edward Ellis of Charlestown.

Master of Arts.—Horatio Adams, M. D., of Harvard Commencement, Waltham; Joseph Gibbons Harlan, Professor of Mathematics in Haverford College, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Martin Wyman Willis of Nashua, N. H.; Luigi Monti, Instructor in Harvard College, and Philip Sidney Coolidge of Boston.

TRIAL OF REAPING AND MOWING MA-CHINES AT SYRACUSE.
SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.
The National Trial of Reaping and Mowing Ma-chines was formally opened here yesterday by a sat-isfactory exhibition of all the competing machines. Twen'y mowing machines were put to work for the first trial. Governors King of New-York and More-head of Kentucky and several delegates were pres-ent. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Presi-dent and the two Governors.

TROOPS FOR UTAH TERRITORY.
St. Louis, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.
Advices from Leavenworth, K. T., state that the
Tenth Regiment of Infantry will leave for Utah Territory on the 18th inst., and the Fifth Regiment of Infantry and the Twenty-first Dragoons about the 1st of
August. Gen. Harney goes with the latter body.
Gov. Cummings would leave in a day or two for
Washington to receive his final instructions.

WEATHER EASTWARD. Bosros, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.
A storm of rain and hail, with terrific thunder, visited Waltham and other portions of Middlesex County yesterday afternoon, during which five houses were more or less damaged by lightning and a little girl was killed. Some of the hail stones that foll were an inch and a half in circumference.

ALBAN, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

The young man by the name of Ackerman, residing in this city, who disappeared a few weeks since, and for whose supposed murder Wm. Lasper was arrested, returned here to-day. He had run away to Buffalo and been a trip up the Lakes. RETURN OF A SUPPOSED MURDERED MAN.

DROWNED.

Thor, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

A watchman named Metcalf, while on duty in West
Troy last night, was knocked into the water by a river
thief whom he was attempting to arrest, and drowned.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FOR LIVERPOOL Bostos, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.
The steamship Niayara sailed from this port at nonto-day with 75 passengers for Liverpools and 25 for
Halifax. She takes out \$305,000 in specie.

THE "MONTREAL" DISASTER. The pilet Roy, who ran the Canadian ashere at the Pillars, has been sentenced to be deprived of his branch for life.

THE CRICKET MATCH AT ALBANY. ALBANY, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.
The cricket match between the State and New York
City Clube closed at noon to day. The scere of the State Club, was 236, and that of the New York Ca.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIPAT

(BY THE AMERICAN PRINTING TELEGRAPH Co's. Land

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 15, 1887.

The Royal Mail steamship America, from Liveped about 9 o'clock on the morning of July 4, arrived this port at one o'clock this afternoon.

The America reports, July 4, off Crosbie Liveped Ship Horizon, bound in: 10th, lat. 50°, lon. 40° spoke ship Britannia, bound west; 12th, lat. 00, los.

47°, signaled ship Eliza Oliver, bound west. The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steams.

Norsh American arrived at Liverpool, from Quebec, at
5 o'clock on the evening of the 2d instant.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Parliamentary proceedings are very dull w

The Parliamentary proceedings are vivillation uninteresting.

The bill for the redemption of the Danish Soust Dues has been passed to a second reading by the House of Lords.

A bill which was introduced as an antidote to the new Divorce bill—its object being to exempt the clergy from the duty of marrying persons divorced on the ground of adultery—was rejected by a vote of 62

The House of Commons was mainly engaged in de

The House of Commons was mainly engaged in debating the Supply bill.

On Friday, Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, called attention to the reduction in the rate of exchange with India recently made by the East India. Company by lowering their terms for bills on India, with the object of preventing the export of silver. He said that it should be left to the discretion of the local Government to remit funds to this country or not to do so, and that considerable inconvenience might result to the Indian Government if any further alterations were made in this country. He had heard, on good authority, that the mutineers at Delhi had obtained possession of no less than £500,000 or £600,000, a large portion of which was public morey. He thought such a fact indicated the necessity of great caution in the adoption of changes of this kind, as otherwise the Government of India might possibly be found unable to meet its engagements.

Earl Granville said every precaution would be taken against an unnecessary draw upon the resources of the Indian Government. That Government, however, at present has large balances at its disposal, and there was no reason to fear that it would be unable to meet all its engagements.

In the House of Commons, Mr. F. Baring called at-

there was no reason to fear that it would be unable to meet all its engagements.

In the House of Commons, Mr. F. Baring called attention to the necessity of taking steps to facilitate by emigration the supply of labor in British Guiana.

Mr. Labouchere admitted the importance of the subject, and it was the duty of the Government to assist in promoting a system of emigration in order to advance the prosperity of the Colony. At the same time it was their imperative duty to take care that no possible approach be made toward the reintroduction of the horrid system of Slavery.

In a debate on the Consular system, Lord Palmerston said that "arrangements are being made to send "Consuls to places on the Black Sea, according to the "stipulation of the Paris Treaty."

The Post believes itself justified in stating that it is the intention of the Emperor and Empress of the French to visit the Art Treasures Exhibition at Machester in the course of the next six weeks.

chester in the course of the next six weeks.

The Daily News is authorized to state that the Earl of Shaftesbury is decidedly opposed to the importation of free blacks into the West Indies, regarding it as

of Sharteeville.

The screw steamer Fox, Captain McClinton, fitted out by Lady Franklin, sailed from Aberdeen on the 1st inst. for the Arctic regions in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew.

The Duke of Marlborough is dead.

At a meeting of the Company owning the mammoth steamship Great Eastern, it was announced that she may be launched in September, but that the trial trip to Portland will be deferred till next April. Her total cost is to be £537,000.

The American merchants at Liverpoel invited Capt. Hudsen and the officers of the Niagara to a banquet on the state of the state of the Siagara to a banquet on the state of the Siagara to a banquet of the state of the Siagara to a banquet of the state of the Siagara to a banquet of the state of the Siagara to a banquet of the state of th

Hudson and the officers of the Niagara to a banqueton the day the America sailed, in honor of the 4th of July. On the following Thursday the officers were to dine with the Mayor of Liverpool.

The King of the Belgians was on a visit to Queen

FRANCE.

Gen. Cavaignac is officially announced as one of the Opposition candidates for Paris. The Government's candidates are those now in office.

In Algeria the French army is stated to have suf-

In Algera the French army is stated to have suffered much during the late campaign from heat and fatigue, and there remained much hard work for the men. A telegraphic dispatch from Kubylis report more victories for the French troops, and says they were masters of the eatire country. It was reported that Gen. McMahon was killed in action, but it now appears that several musket balls passed through his coat without injuring him.

The depression on the Paris Bourse had given to a rumor that the Government contemplated raising a new lean, but the rumor was believed to be unfounded.

founded.

A reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It is currently reported at Lille that, in consequence of the excellent prospects of the harvest, the Belgian Government has resolved to take off the ex-

guence of the excellent prospects of the harvest, the Belgian Government has resolved to take off the export duty now levied at the French frontier upon coreals coming from Belgium. This important measure, it is said, will go into operation July 15."

The Paris correspondent of The Times writes:

"The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more numerous. Successive arrests, either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices, or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from 3 to 21. I doubt whether it will rest here. They belong to the same school as Pianori, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa, who proposed to proclaim a Republic in that city."

SPAIN.

There is nothing new in regard to the Spanish-Mexican question. Sr. Lafragua still remained at Madrid, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the reply to his memorandum. His return to France at an early day, however, was regarded as certain, and it was supposed he would wait in Paris for fresh instructions from his Government.

NAPLES.
The Paris correspondent of The Globe telegraph

Turns, Thursday.

The steamer Cagliari, bound from Genos for Tunis, was seized by a band of armed Italian insurgents, who landed on the island of Ponses and liberated some prisoners. The "Sapril," Neapolitan frigate, captured the steamer, and the troops were pursuing the insurgents.

surgents.
The revolutionary attempt at Leghorn was sup-

The revolutionary attempt at Legucia pressed.

The political prisoners liberated on the Island of Ponsea numbered about 300, and in conjunction with the insurgents they attacked the Nespolitan geas d'armes, but were repulsed, and several of them arrested, when the remainder fled.

The Globe's Paris correspondent telegraphs on Friday: "Advices have been received of further insurrections in Italy, organized, it is said, by Mazziai. Two bundred arrests have been made in Genoa. Thousands of muskets have been seized, and large quantities of ammunition."

Thousands of muskets have been seized, and large quantities of ammunition."

There was no news from Naples.

A dispatch from Vienna also announces an attempted insurrection at Sapri, in the Neapolitan territory.

PRUSSIA. Berlin correspondence affirms positively that the Danish note in regard to the pending difficulty had certainly been received, and that its contents, although courteous, were of the negative character already anticipated.

TURKEY.

Although the Belgian Minister had received his passports, the feeling entertained by the Government was only a personal one, and after his departure the Chargé d'Affaires would be freely communicated with. The Belgians appear to have made a tour in the Principalities, and commenced agitation in favor of their union, assuring the people that the European Powers were agreed upon its expediency, and were meditating the establishment of a monarchy under a Belgian Prince.

the establishment of a monarchy under a Belgian Prince.

It is intimated from other sources that the rapture had been brought about by Lord Stratford, and the Constantineple correspondent of The Daily News says the affair seems likely to assume some importance. Several of the foreign Ministers have called on M. Blandel, and it is ramoved that those of America, France, Russia, Spain and Sardinia will present to the Sultan a joint note on the subject. A meeting of the shove-mentioned diplomatists has been held at the house of the Russian Embassador.

A Government circular (confidential), addressed to the foreign diplomatic agents, maintains the right of